

NEW AND LESS KNOWN AFRICAN NOTODONTIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA)

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DESCRIPTIONS

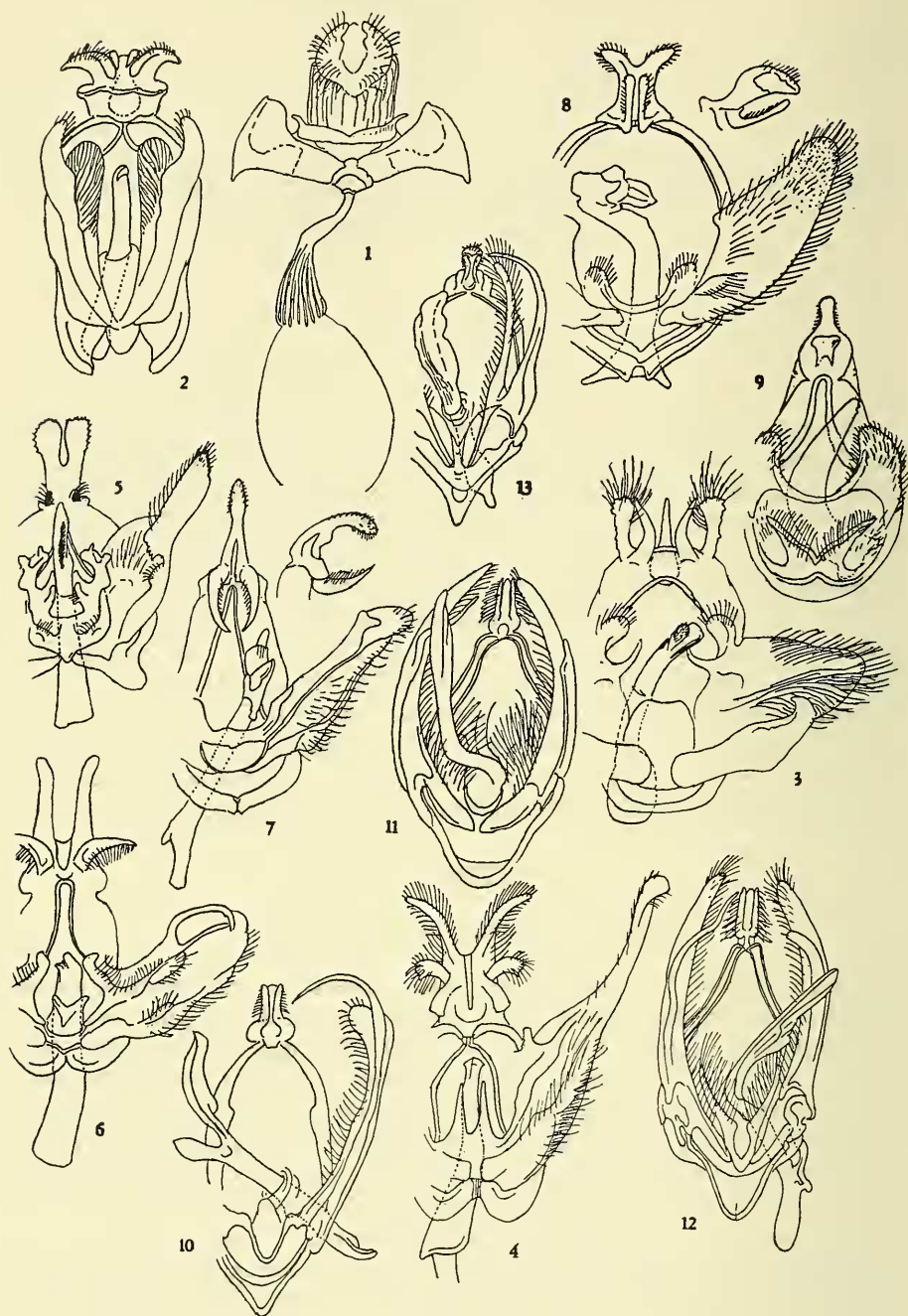
Clostera distinguenda spec. nov. (Fig. 1)

Holotype, female. Body light greyish rufous; tegulae and thorax above tinged with dove grey; shaft of the antennae whitish; palpi and legs paler. Forewing light greyish rufous; base of the dorsum whitish; lines whitish, exceedingly fine; subbasal and inner lines almost parallel, directed obliquely outward; DC-mark hardly noticeable, slightly darker than the ground colour, centered and edged with paler; outer line parallel with termen, very faintly wavy; subterminal line represented by traces or dark lunules, also parallel with termen; cilia darker toward the extremity which is whitish. Hindwing light greyish rufous, much paler and yellowish at base; cilia as in forewing. Length of forewing 13 mm.

Female genitalia. Apophyses very short. Lamella antevaginalis narrowed at middle; sterigma broadened laterally; lamella postvaginalis narrow, produced at angles into claw-like processes. Ductus bursae very slender, broadening distally.

Holotype, female: Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 30.VIII.1959 (A. J. DUKE). National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Not unlike *Cl. lucida* Aurivillius and *Cl. leloupi* Kiriakoff, but more rufous, without any lilac suffusion.



Figs. 1—13. Genitalia of African Notodontidae. 1. *Clostera distinguenda* sp. nov., ♀; 2. *C. nubila* sp. nov., ♂; 3. *C. formosa* sp. nov., ♂; 4. *Ambina spissicornis* (Mabille), ♂; 5. *Odontoperas dentigera* sp. nov., ♂; 6. *Synete vaumaculata* sp. nov., ♂; 7. *Cleapa crenata* sp. nov., ♂; 8. *Cerurella natalensis* gen. sp. nov., ♂; 9. *Antisalova jeanneliana* (Viette), ♂; 10. *Desmeocraera canescens* Janse, ♂; 11. *D. adusta* sp. nov., ♂; 12. *D. minima* sp. nov., ♂; 13. *D. moza* sp. nov., ♂

Clostera nubila spec. nov. (Fig. 2)

Holotype, male. Body greyish white, thickly sprinkled with rusty; palpi with a rusty outer line; shaft of the antennae white; occiput with a dark rusty triangle; outer half of tegulae and base of abdomen less sprinkled with rusty; underside paler and greyer; legs rufous above. Forewing dull greyish rusty; base of dorsum whitish; lines whitish, very fine; subbasal line irregular, oblique outwards; inner line from $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, slightly angled on cubitus and on analis; DC-mark slightly darker, faintly edged with whitish; outer line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, almost joining there the inner line; a series of minute rusty subterminal spots; termen slightly paler; terminal line blackish; cilia whitish, darker at extremity. Hindwing rufous grey with the base paler; cilia as in forewing. Underside whitish, tinged with rufous grey, especially on forewings. Length of forewing 12 mm.

Male genitalia. Superuncus much reduced; uncus shaped as in other species of the genus, viz., with two slender curved parallel prongs; gnathi broad, curved and tapering. Valva rounded, membranous; sacculus differentiated, with apex rounded. Penis slightly longer than valva, slender, faintly curved, with a terminal claw-shaped process. Saccus broadly excised at middle, rounded laterally. Ventral plate with a short projection at each distal angle. Dorsal plate excised proximally, with a membranous median portion, and rather elaborate at distal margin. Differs from other African species in the reduction of the superuncus.

Holotype, male: Vumba, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, XI.1956, National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Differs from *Cl. distinguenda* in the disposition of the inner and outer lines which almost meet on dorsum, and from all other African species in the reduction of the superuncus, as stated above.

Clostera formosa spec. nov. (Fig. 3)

Holotype, male. Palpi, head, middle of collar and of thorax fox red; palpi below, lower frons, base of antennae mixed with white; tegulae greyish; pectus greyish; legs mixed with rufous; tarsi ringed with rufous and whitish. Abdomen rufous brown; anal tuft light orange tipped with rufous. Forewing with costa very faintly incurved and with the shape of wing narrower and with the apex more produced (although blunt) than in most species of the genus. Costal area to fore half of cell bright ochreous yellow; remainder of forewing strongly suffused with rufous grey, with a whitish spot at base of dorsum; terminal $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing brownish russet; a fine costal line reaching apex fox red; no markings except a russet spot on DC, connected with the rufous terminal area; cilia dark grey at base, then whitish with a fine grey subterminal line. Hindwing white; terminal area suffused with orange russet, more distinctly on termen; cilia white. Underside whitish, hindwing slightly, forewing more distinctly suffused with russet, especially in costal area of the latter; the fox red costal streak of upperside visible. Length of forewing 12,5 mm.

Male genitalia. Superuncus almond-shaped, much narrowed distally; prongs of uncus long, tapering, curved; gnathi rather narrow, faintly toothed on outer

margin, bearing very long hair. Saccus ending in a claw-shaped process. Penis longer than valva, much broadened proximally, strongly curved, almost elbowed at middle; vesica bearing a few minute cornuti. Saccus very short, rounded. Plate of 8th sternite slightly concave proximally, broadly excised at middle of distal margin. Plate of 8th tergite faintly concave proximally, with angles slightly produced; median portion membranous; distal angles produced into two-fingered processes.

Holotype, male. Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia 4.IX.1958 (A. J. DUKE). National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Peculiar in most of genital structures. Nearest to *Cl. ferruginata* Gaede (= *ferruginea* Hampson nec Moore), which latter however has the margin of valva denticulate.

The bright colouration of this species and the absence of lines make it easily recognisable.

Ambina gen. nov. (Fig. 4)

A group of Madagascan "*Scalmicauda*" species, referred to as *Odontoperas* in Kiriakoff, *Rev. fr. entom.*, vol. 27, p. 186 sq. (1960), is peculiar in some structures of the male genitalia. It includes *O. ochreopicta* (Kenrick), *O. ochribasis* Kiriakoff, *O. dorsalis* Kiriakoff, *O. insufficiens* Kiriakoff, and also *Scalmicauda spissicornis* (Mabille) which latter may serve as the type of the new genus *Ambina* (from Ambinanitelo, a Madagascan locality). Its male genitalia may be described as follows (Fig. 4).

Uncus bifid, with prongs slender, curved and divergent; gnathi short, rounded, with a small tooth. Valva broad at base, then tapering to form a long and slender terminal process; basal process small, slightly dentate. Penis slightly shorter than costa, more slender in distal half, faintly curved. Fultura inferior produced into a pair of narrow pointed processes (labides?). Saccus excised at middle.

The above description points to more affinities with the genus *Scalmicauda* than with *Odontoperas*. The male genitalia of *Ambina* differ from those of the former in the peculiar shape of valva, not rounded at apex, but produced into a long slender process, and in fultura inferior strongly produced at angles, so as to form structures comparable to labides.

Peratodonta nigriventris spec. nov.

Holotype, male. Frons deep chestnut; palpi deep orange chestnut; occiput and collar blackish maroon; thorax pinkish brown with a dark median line; flanks rufous grey; legs pinkish brown; last tarsal joint bearing a small tuft of whitish hair. Base of abdomen very dark brownish grey, blackish at middle; rest of abdomen black above, becoming pinkish brown distally and laterally; terminal tuft black; underside pinkish brown. Forewing dark chestnut brown in anterior half, becoming pinkish brown dorsally; area beyond the outer line almost pure salmon pink, merging into the browner colour of the dorsal area; a strong terminal suffusion of dark chestnut brown, from apex to vein 2; markings blackish, very fine; inner line regularly outcurved; cell-marks very indistinct; subcellular mark

without contrasting filling; outer line from just before apex to just before middle of dorsum, straight to vein 2 then faintly arched, double, filled out with whitish lilac; the usual subterminal row of lunules also slightly edged distally with whitish lilac; cilia dark. Hindwing creamy whitish; costal and anal areas tinged with grey brown; a few grey brown scales on termen; cilia concolorous. Underside of forewing pale pinkish brown, darker in cell; underside of hindwing as upperside, but less suffused with grey brown. Length of forewing 17 mm.

Male genitalia. Similar to those of *P. olivaceorosea* Kiriakoff. Valva more tapering towards the end, terminating in a sharp claw-like process; basal process of valva cut straight at end, not slightly club-shaped as in related species. Prongs of uncus broadly rounded, hardly narrowing distally. Penis unarmed.

Holotype and paratype, males: Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, VII.1961. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Rather similar to *P. olivaceorosea*, but differing in the absence of greenish tinge, and in the abdomen being for a great part black.

Odontoperas dentigera spec. nov. (Fig. 5)

Holotype, male. Head, palpi and collar dark maroon red; a line between the antennae and thoracic crest darker brown; antennae brown, paler below; thorax, legs and abdomen blackish brown, with a greyish tinge laterally. Forewing dark purplish grey; markings quite obsolete; a dark maroon costal streak, broadening in distal half and connected with an almost black patch covering cell; termen dark maroon brown, narrowly subapically, broader between veins 5 and 3 where it forms a triangle and ending at the tooth on vein 3; some maroon brown suffusion between the top of the triangle and dorsum just before tornus. Hindwing pale ochreous; costa narrowly, dorsum broadly tinged with brownish grey; veins, terminal line and spots on cilia brownish. Underside of forewing rufous grey, darker and greyer in basal two-thirds. Underside of hindwing as upperside, but without a distinct grey suffusion. Length of forewing 15.5 mm.

Male genitalia. Very near to those of *O. brunnea* (Aurivillius). Prongs of uncus leaf-shaped, strongly dentate; gnathi very short, almost triangular. Valva broad in basal half, then abruptly narrowing, with a dentate apex, indentations continuing on margin of sacculus. Penis shorter than valva, straight, with a large inner cornutus; fultura inferior produced laterally into rather elaborate labides with toothlike projections. Saccus quite short at middle, produced laterally into diverging lobes. Plate of 8th sternite with short proximal processes and deeply incised at middle of distal margin. Plate of 8th tergite with a broad proximal median incision, and produced at distal angles with a median bifid process between the latter.

Holotype, male: Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, VI.1961. In the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

A very handsome and distinctive species, easily discriminated from the related species by its purplish-grey and dark maroon colours.

Synete vaumaculata spec. nov. (Fig. 6)

Holotype, male. Frons maroon; antennae rufous; palpi maroon; rest of head

and great part of patagia vinaceous grey; extremity of patagia tinged with blackish; thorax and pectus vinaceous, strongly tinged with blackish; flanks and legs vinaceous rufous grey; tarsi paler; fore femora tinged with blackish. Abdomen vinaceous grey with terminal tuft blackish. Forewing vinaceous rufous grey; outer area tinged with violaceous grey; several blackish markings, viz., a large subbasal patch limited distally by the inner line; a DC-mark; a dorsal squarish patch limiting distally the outer line, from dorsum to vein 2; a dark shadow distally of DC, slightly reaching beyond the outer line; a minute whitish spot inside the blackish V-shaped cell-spot; veins paler in the greyish distal area; lines rusty; inner line very indistinct, limiting the blackish basal area; veins in basal part rusty except in costal area; terminal line rusty; cilia with pale extremity. Hindwing cream coloured, with a rufous tinge, especially in terminal and anal areas; a distinct rufous DC-streak; cilia pale at extremity. Length of forewing 19 mm.

Male genitalia. Nearest to those of *S. helgae* Kiriakoff. Prongs of uncus slightly diverging distally, not parallel; gnathi less curved, tapering and pointed. Valva as in *S. margarethae* Kiriakoff, i.e. broadening terminally, but with the costal structure as in *S. helgae*; basal knoblet short, simple, not dentate. Penis distinctly longer than costa, almost straight, with a short subterminal knob.

Holotype, male: Solwezi, N.W. Rhodesia. In the British Museum (Natural History). Paratype, male: Elisabethville, Katanga, 10.II.1953 (Ch. SEYDEL). In the Zoologische Staatssammlung München. The large black markings make of *S. vaumaculata* one of the most distinctive forms of the group.

Cleapa crenata spec. nov. (Fig. 7)

Holotype, male. Palpi, head and thorax deep black; antennae black with pale brown pectinations; pectus and legs blackish; tarsi ringed with whitish. Abdomen dark grey brown with pale base and terminal tuft. Forewing black with faint purplish tinge; a pale spot at base of dorsum; lines double, composed of pale brown lunules edged with dark; subbasal line straight; inner line strongly out-curved from costa to cell, then faintly outcurved, vertical; outer line similar, but faintly incurved between veins 7 and 3, then again faintly incurved; a large pale DC-lunule; a row of whitish subterminal lunules; a terminal series of whitish lines; ends of veins with a white dot; another row of white dots at extremities of cilia. Hindwing pale ochreous creamy; distal half suffused with dark chocolate grey; veins dark with pale dots at ends; cilia whitish at extremity. Underside of forewing dark grey brown; base and costal half pale ochreous. Underside of hindwing pale ochreous creamy; costa and termen dark brown grey, dark colour narrower between veins 2 and 4 and not reaching tornus. Length of forewing 15 mm.

Male genitalia. Nearly related to those of *Cl. afra* Bethune-Baker. Uncus longer; gnathi narrower and lacking the subbasal tooth. Terminal hook-shaped process of costa reduced to a short, rounded process. Penis without the minute subterminal indentations. Plate of 8th sternite broader distally and with processes more slender.

Allotype, female. Antennae filiform. Forewing with tornus less distinct and

with the dorsal scale-tooth absent. Forewing as in male, but markings less distinct. Hindwing almost uniform umber-grey, paler at base. Length of forewing 14 mm.

Holotype, male. Angola s.or., Cacolo, 1400 m (west of Saarimo), 14.I.1958 (GERD HEINRICH); allotype, female: Angola s.or., Sombo, distr. Lamola, 8.III.1958 (GERD HEINRICH). Both in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München.

Differs from *Cl. afra* Bethune-Baker (= *Pectinophora noctuoides* Janse, syn. nov.) in the forewings being uniform dark, without the pale marginal area.

Cerurella gen. nov. (Fig. 8)

Proboscis minute. Palpi short, upturned. Antennae of male bipectinate (pectinations about 6 times the shaft) to the extremity, pectinations shortening distally. Thorax and legs with long pilosity, especially the forelegs which have the tarsi also long-haired. Hind tibiae with a single pair of spurs. Wing shape as in *Pararethona* Janse. Venation: in forewing, veins 3, 4 approximated, 5 from about upper quarter of DC, areole minute, very short and narrow, 6 and 7 + (8 + 9) from end of areole, 10 from upper margin of areole. In hindwing, 3, 4 from a point, 5 from about middle of DC, weak, 6, 7 stalked for slightly more than half their length, 8 approximated to cell to near its end.

Male genitalia. Uncus with the base rather narrow, squarish; terminal portion narrow, ending in 2 diverging rounded prongs; gnathi slightly shorter than uncus, slender, faintly curved. Tegumen very narrow. Valva rather short, without harpes; costa faintly concave; sacculus broadly outcurved; apex upcurved and rounded. Penis robust, longer than valva, broadened proximally, curved, with a subterminal tongue-shaped process. Fultura inferior produced laterally into hairy lobes (labides?). Saccus short, pointed. Plate of 8th sternite with two slender slightly diverging proximal processes, produced laterally, with distal margin weak at middle, strongly sclerotized laterally.

These structures represent a modification of those of the genus *Cerura* Schrank (type species *C. vinula* (L.)).

The new genus belongs to the *Cerura* group and differs from *Pararethona* Janse and related in having a single pair of spurs on the hind tibiae.

Type species: *Cerurella natalensis* spec. nov.

Cerurella natalensis spec. nov. (Fig. 8)

Holotype, male. Head and palpi blackish brown; frons white with an orange rufous spot in middle; antennae brown; thorax silky brownish rufous orange; flanks much mixed with whitish; legs white; inside of forelegs deep chocolate brown; tarsi ringed with blackish and white. Abdomen rufous brown; anal tuft more ochreous. Ground colour of wings white. Forewing with dorsal and terminal areas finely sprinkled with brownish; sprinkling in basal area much weaker; markings brownish, rather obsolete, unless otherwise stated; subbasal line of lunules, distinct only in fore half of wing, oblique outwards; inner line of lunules double, but single from cubitus downwards, filled out with blackish and orange scales, then very faint; between inner and outer lines, three rows of very

obsolete brownish lunules, placed irregularly, and beginning at costa where they are blackish and much more distinct; outer line placed very distally, of lunules, double, inner row much less distinct, outer row blackish, preceded on costa by some ash grey, beginning before apex, oblique inwards to vein 4 and slightly edged distally with orange scales, broken on 4, from there more distal and less distinct, more or less parallel with termen; subterminal line absent; a terminal row of very prominent black dots edged with white; cilia white, slightly spotted with greyish brown. Hindwing with veins and anal third tinged with creamy orange; terminal black dots as in forewing; cilia white. Underside of forewing suffused with chocolate grey, with blackish costal marks. Underside of hindwing with a brown DC-mark and a distal irregular line; terminal spots in both wings as on upperside. Length of forewing 15.5 mm.

Male genitalia: see above.

Holotype, male: Balgowan, Natal, 4200 ft., 3.X.1934 (R. C. WOOD). In the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Antsalova jeanneliana (Viette) (Fig. 9)

Placed by VIETTE (*Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar*, ser. E, vol. 5, p. 75, pl. 2 fig. 7, 1955) in the genus *Amphiphalera* but does not differ generically from *Antsalova musculus* Kiriakoff.

The male genitalia of *A. jeanneliana* differ as follows from those of the typical species. Uncus less arched; gnathi more pointed. Penis rather different, arched, broadened distally and bearing two small subterminal teeth. Plate of 8th sternite shorter, with three pointed processes on distal margin.

Desmeocraera canescens Janse (Fig. 10)

Belongs to the group XII of Kiriakoff (*Ann. Mus. R. Congo Belge*, 8°, Sci. zool. vol. 66, 1958, p. 26) and differs from the other species thereof in the peculiar form of the penis, which bears at about $2/3$ of its length a strong lateral process. Otherwise, very much like *D. formosa* Kiriakoff.

Desmeocraera adusta spec. nov. (Fig. 11)

Holotype, male. Head, thorax and forewings dark brown suffused with dark green; frons and palpi rufous brown; antennae dark brown; pectus and legs rufous brown. Basal abdominal crest black, rest of abdomen rufous brown. Markings of forewing rather obsolete; below cell an oval black subbasal spot followed by a black dot connected to inner line; the latter oblique outwards; a pale brown fabiform DC-mark; veins in outer area spotted with black and greenish, with a distinct series of creamy whitish spots serving as outer line; an irregular row of black subterminal lunules and streaklets preceded by pale brown blotches; lunule of interval V placed more proximally; cilia dark brown with conspicuous creamy spots. Hindwing dark umber brown; costal area dark greenish brown barred with black; cilia as in forewing but slightly paler. Underside rufous brown; hindwing suffused with yellowish in proximal area, with a distinct discal band of ground colour. Length of forewing 16 mm.

Male genitalia. Uncus rather long and slender; gnathi slightly longer than un-

cus, narrow. Valva narrow, asymmetrical, left side bearing a slender process, right side only a knoblet. Penis as long as valva, slender, more or less S-shaped; fultura inferior with lateral membranous lobes bearing hairs. Saccus short and rounded. Plate of 8th sternite with proximal process relatively short.

Differs from *D. weberiana* Kiriakoff in a longer uncus, in the asymmetrical structure of the valvae, in the S-shaped, not simply arched penis and in a broadly rounded, not angular saccus.

Holotype, male. Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, VII.1961. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

***Desmeocraera minima* spec. nov. (Fig. 12)**

Holotype, male. Much like *D. weberiana* and *D. adusta*, but smaller and without white dots. General colour rufous grey brown. Palpi blackish above; collar with a dark grey suffusion, leaving two rounded spots of ground colour; basal abdominal tuft blackish. Forewing with the markings obsolete (worn specimen?); lines blackish; subbasal and inner lines almost straight, oblique outwards; median line faintly outcurved, from middle of costa to one third of dorsum; outer line from near apex to two thirds of dorsum, almost parallel with median line; a few subterminal spots; cilia spotted with pale. Hindwing barred with blackish on costa; rest of hindwing a shade lighter than forewing. Underside paler than upperside, especially hindwing which bears a faint discal line. Length of forewing 13 mm.

Male genitalia. Very near those of *D. adusta*. Gnathi more strongly hooked. Processes of valva relatively longer, that on right side tooth-shaped, that on left side reaching slightly beyond tip of valva. Penis with terminal portion more slender. Saccus narrower. Proximal process of sternal plate relatively longer.

Holotype, male. Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, VI.1961. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

***Desmeocraera moza* spec. nov. (Fig. 13)**

Holotype, male. Nearest to *D. annulosa* Gaede. Frons deep chestnut; occiput and base of antennae olive green; palpi pale orange below, deep chestnut above; antennae rufous brown; thorax and forewings olive green; pectus pale ochreous rufous; legs more rufous. Abdomen rufous brown; basal crest blackish brown; anal tuft olive green. Forewing with markings much as in *D. annulosa*; lines fine, hardly indicated, wavy; typical spots defined by pale; outer line edged distally by pale lunules. The species is readily recognisable by conspicuous black marks, viz., a basal dot continuing in a broad streak above anal vein to slightly beyond outer line; it includes the oval subcellular mark; a more diffuse mark in cell, between inner line and the rounded cellular mark, connected with two costal bars; cilia spotted with green and brown. Hindwing ochreous brown with chestnut coloured veins; costal area pale yellowish olive barred with dark brown; cilia chestnut brown tipped with yellowish. Underside yellowish suffused with greyish chestnut brown, except in inner area of forewing and apical area of hindwing. Length of forewing 18 mm.



Figs. 14—25. Genitalia of African Notodontidae. 14. *Sidisca zika* sp. nov., ♂; 15. *Stauro-pida griseola* gen. sp. nov., ♂; 16. *Atrasana pinbeyi* sp. nov., ♂; 17. *Fentonina exacta* sp. nov. ♂; 18. *Rheneades flavescens* gen. sp. nov., ♂; 19. *Scrancia danieli* sp. nov., ♂; 20. *Turnacoides basipuncta* Gaede., ♂; 21. idem, ♀; 22. *Scranciola multilineata* (Gaede), ♂; 23. idem, ♀; 24. *Malgadonta nigripunctella* (Viette), gen. nov., ♂; 25. *Archistilbia cineracea* Kiriakoff, ♀

Male genitalia. Uncus short, with the extremity oval; gnathi very slightly longer than uncus, upcurved, rounded terminally. Costal membranous part of valva very narrow; sacculus broad at base, tapering distally to a broadly curved point, longer than costa. Penis longer than sacculus, with a broadened distal portion and a strongly developed vesica. Saccus short, pointed. Plate of 8th sternite with a well differentiated but narrow terminal part; proximal process short, ending in a small bifid plate.

Differs from *D. annulosa* in a sacculus distinctly longer than costa; in penis less distinctly broadened distally; in a more rounded saccus; and in sternal plate more produced and with terminal part faintly rounded with a small median excision, without the conspicuous sublateral lobes of *D. annulosa*.

Holotype, male. Siluve Hills, Beira Road, Mozambique, IX.1961. In the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Sidisca zika spec. nov. (Fig. 14)

Holotype, male. Head, thorax and forewings deep cinnabar green; palpi blackish above, whitish below; antennae rufous brown; metathorax grey brown; pectus greyish creamy; pilosity of fore- and middle legs green, that of hindlegs greyish creamy; three first abdominal rings pale grey brown with some green at middle; rest of abdomen blackish green; anal tuft green above, creamy below. Forewing with markings blackish brown; subbasal line represented by a few black scales above a yellowish brown basal spot at dorsum; inner line of lunules slightly oblique outwards, double except above cell, outer element diverging below cell; median line straight, from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa through DC to base of vein 3, then incurved; it is followed by lunules beyond DC; outer line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa, double, parallel with termen to vein 3, then simple and incurved; a subterminal series of larger lunules, parallel with termen; a terminal series of smaller spots, faintly edged pale proximally; terminal line blackish; cilia cream coloured, spotted with brown. Hindwing sepia brown, with the usual green costal markings; cilia cream coloured, broadly spotted with sepia brown. Underside of both wings strongly suffused with sepia brown, except on termen of forewing. Length of forewing 16 mm.

Very like *S. hypochloë* Kiriakoff, much darker green, and differing in the position of the dark markings, without any white marks.

Male genitalia. Uncus not differentiated. Valva narrow, mostly membranous, with a process at middle of sacculus. Penis about as long as valva, straight, with a slender proximal process; fultura with the upper part broadened and dentate. Saccus short. Plate of 8th sternite elongate, with a short proximal process.

Differs from *S. hypochloë* in much longer valvae and in different structure of fultura (see figure in KIRIAKOFF, 1958, op.cit., pl. 3 fig. 15).

Holotype and paratype, males: Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, VII. 1961. In the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Stauropida gen. nov. (Fig. 15)

Proboscis absent; palpi rather slender, upcurved; antennae of male long

bipectinated (pectinations about 7 times shaft), extreme tip simple. Hind tibiae with two pairs of spurs. A small crest at base of the abdomen. Wing shape as in *Desmeocraera*; in forewing, 3, 4 well separated, 5 from slightly above middle of DC, 6 from a point with $7 + 10 + (8 + 9)$; in hindwing, 3, 4 well separated, as in forewing, DC slightly oblique, 6, 7 stalked for about one third, 8 approximated to cell to near tip.

Male genitalia. Base of uncus semi-circular; terminal projection short and broad, almost egg-shaped; gnathi simple, slightly longer than uncus, faintly upcurved. Valva broadening distally, bearing a strong ridge with a hook-shaped process in middle and a shorter distal process. Penis extremely elongate and slender, strongly curved; fultura inferior deeply excised in middle. Sacculus produced into a slender process, as long as the rest of the structures and ending in a club. Plate of 8th sternite rounded proximally, trifid distally.

The genitalia of *Stauropida* have nothing in common with those of *Desmeocraera*. They are, on the other hand, surprisingly similar to those of some eastern species of "*Stauropus*" (which of course are not congeneric with *Stauropus fagi* L.) such as, e.g. "*Stauropus*" *basalis* Moore and especially "*St.*" *simplicior* Gaede.

Type of the genus: *Stauropida griseola* spec. nov.

Stauropida griseola spec. nov. (Fig. 15)

Holotype, male. Body light greyish mixed with brown; palpi withish, dark brown above; shaft of antennae reddish brown; tegulae partly whitish; basal abdominal tuft black. Forewing whitish, densely sprinkled with chocolate brown; base, costa except toward apex, and dorsum sprinkled in addition with greenish. Markings consisting of small black lunules, faintly edged distally with orange scales; subbasal and inner lines outcurved in and below cell, incurved in anal fold; outer line strongly incurved between veins 7 and 4 and again below vein 2, then obliquely outwards and margined distally before tornus with dark grey; a series of small subterminal dots, placed irregularly; veins blackish in terminal area; cilia whitish, spotted with ground colour. Hindwing whitish; costal streak coloured as forewing and barred brown as in *Desmeocraera*; veins brownish; termen between apex and vein 3 tinged with ground colour; cilia as in forewing. Length of forewing 15 mm.

Male genitalia: as above.

Holotype, male: Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. V. 1961. In the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Atrasana pinheyi spec. nov. (Fig. 16)

Holotype, male. Palpi dark chocolate brown; last palpal joint and frons rusty brown; antennae ochreous brown with shaft paler and a rusty grey basal tuft; sides of head and basal half of collar dark chocolate brown; remainder of collar, thorax above and crest at base of abdomen black speckled with whitish; flanks and legs pale rufous grey; long pilosity whitish speckled with blackish; tarsi spotted blackish and whitish. Abdomen blackish above, with pale brown pilosity; underside cream coloured, tinged with rufous ochreous. Forewing whitish

very densely irrorated with black and seeming dark grey, especially base and area below vein 1; extreme base whitish; a pale spot at base of dorsum; a pale yellowish angled streak at base, edged above and distally with black; costa spotted with black; a black streak from near base to inner line in anal fold; inner line black, double, irregular, broader in fore half of wing, faintly outcurved; end of cell and bases of intervals I and II paler, almost whitish; a very well defined black DC-streak preceded and followed by a dull brown spot, the latter edged distally with whitish; a grey brown median line outcurved beyond cell and incurved from base of vein 3 to vein 1, then obliquely inwards; outer line of whitish lunules edged on both sides with dark grey, parallel to median line; veins in outer half of wing blackish; a few black spots in subapical area; two antetornal black marks corresponding to the black streak of related species; a subterminal series of blackish lunules or commas; a black terminal line; cilia spotted with black. Hindwing silky white with ochreous veins and black tornal mark, which latter bears a very fine white line; cilia white, but black in tornal region. Underside of forewing light grey with blackish veins and creamy, brown spotted costa; underside of hindwing as upperside, but the black tornal mark seen only against the light. Length of forewing 18,5 mm.

Male genitalia. Uncus relatively small, roughly triangular, with longer side placed terminally; gnathi very well developed, better than in related species, rather slender, slightly broadened, club-shaped and oblique terminally. Valva rather narrow; costa and sacculus more or less parallel; termen broadly rounded. Penis shorter than valva, shoeshaped proximally, much broadened distally. Saccus very short, pointed at middle. Plates of 8th urite as in other species of *Atrasana*.

Holotype, male: Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia. IX. 1960; paratype, male: Vumba Mts., Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, II. 1961. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Differs from other species of *Atrasana* by the reduction of the usual tornal streak.

Fentonina exacta spec. nov. (Fig. 17)

Holotype, male. Head, antennae, collar and pectus brownish black; thorax pinkish greyish white; inner half of tegulae dark grey brown, paler terminally; metathorax with two red dots; flanks with an oblique red streak; legs blackish brown with long pilosity of tibiae pinkish white. Base of abdomen red with a black median patch; rest of abdomen red spotted dorsally and laterally with black; terminal segments edged with whitish; underside yellowish brown, segments edged with whitish; anal tuft whitish. Forewing whitish, tinged with pinkish grey in anterior half; a red basal dot; markings much as in *Fentonina punctum* Gaede, but the black costal triangular patch much more distinct; tornal region pure white; dorsum with a brownish grey irregular triangle at middle, similar in shape and colour to the dorsal portion of subterminal band which latter becomes much more obsolete towards the subapical black spots. Hindwing white with dark veins, blackish terminal band, black broken terminal line and two black dots before the anal angle. Underside whitish with dark veins; forewing with a dark brown costal

streak, broader in middle; hindwing with costa and termen dark brown; both wings tinged with red at base. Length of forewing 20 mm.

Male genitalia. Differ from those of *F. punctum* as follows: prongs of uncus relatively shorter and stouter proximally, tapering distally, with a lateral spine at two thirds, not broadening distally and slightly bifid at extremity. Valva with a distinct square terminal projection, while in *F. punctum* it is rounded distally and bears a strong spine-shaped apical harpe. Penis as in that species, save that it bears a proximal lateral projection, and a series of indentations on inner ridge distally, instead of an oblique series of sharp teeth; terminal spine shorter and blunt. In *F. schoutedeni* Viette the structures are intermediate, but the moth differs in lacking the black mark at base of costa.

Holotype and paratype, males: Amatonga Forest, Portuguese East Africa, X.1961. In the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Rheneades gen. nov. (Fig. 18)

Diagnose of *Rheneades* gen. nov. Proboscis rudimentary. Palpi short, thick porrect. Antennae long bipectinate (pectinations 6—7 times shaft) for more than $\frac{3}{4}$, then simple. Hind tibiae with a single pair of spurs. Forewing rather narrow; costa gently curved, gently angled at $\frac{2}{3}$, apex rounded, termen oblique, tornus not marked, dorsum almost straight; venation, veins 3, 4 approximated, 5 from middle of DC, 6 very short-stalked with 10, 7, 8 + 9; no areole. Hindwing with apex and tornus rounded, termen very faintly angled on vein 3; venation, veins 3, 4 from a point, 5 from middle of DC, 6, 7 stalked for one third, 8 approximated to cell for $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length.

Male genitalia. Uncus bifid, lyre-shaped; angles of base produced; gnathi absent. Valva very narrow, hardly sclerotized, with two processes at base, slender and hairy, the distal process almost as long as valva, the proximal process about one third shorter. Penis slightly longer than valva, broad and depressed, bifid proximally, with a large, somewhat elaborate vesica and a subterminal inner cornutus. Saccus hardly developed. Plates of 8th urite weakly differentiated.

Type species: *Rheneades flavescens* spec. nov.

Rheneades flavescens spec. nov. (Fig. 18)

Holotype, male. Body rufous; frons and collar mixed with ochreous; antennae brown. Forewing light ochreous rufous, tinged with greyish olive, except at base, on costa and on termen; costa spotted with blackish; subbasal line broad, blackish, outcurved, limiting the pure ochreous basal area; inner line about same shape, much approximated to subbasal line; both connected on dorsum by a blackish streak; towards end of cell a blackish spot edged with white, connected with a double DC-mark, also edged with white; outer line quite shadowy, broad, outcurved, more or less distinct only in anterior half of wing; more distally, a similar but still more obsolete dark band; veins in outer area of ground colour, slightly spotted with blackish; subterminal line blackish, very indefinite, disappearing below vein 4; a blackish terminal line, connected with the blackish ends of veins; cilia concolorous. Hindwing pale creamy white

with a brownish grey terminal line; cilia concolorous. Underside of both wings pale creamy white, forewing suffused with greyish brown, except at base, on costa and on termen. Length of forewing 14.5 mm.

Holotype, male: Entebbe, Uganda, V.1961. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

The new genus hardly differs externally from *Rhenea* Saalmüller. The male genitalia also are similar to some extent, but in *Rhenea* the costal part of valva is much shorter, the disto-basal process is shaped exactly as the costal part and the proximo-basal process is strong, broad and more or less horn-shaped. Moreover, the penis is slender and pointed. Both genera should be placed close together.

Scrancia danieli spec. nov. (Fig. 19)

Holotype, male. Body dark grey; vertex and palpi blackish; antennae pale brown; tarsi ringed with blackish and white. Forewing pale grey, densely powdered with blackish; base of dorsum whitish; proximal two thirds of dorsum blackish; inner line represented by two dark and two pale angular lines from costa to media; a pale orange rufous streak on DC, preceded by a black lunule and followed by a black oval spot; space between the latter and outer line pale orange rufous, extending to bases of intervals II and III and merging into the ground colour below; outer line pale, indistinct below vein 2, broadly and diffusely edged with blackish distally; subterminal line blackish, irregular, forming a spot on vein 5 and a streak on vein 2, broadly edged proximally with whitish, the latter colour merging into blackish proximally; terminal area again paler, but tinged proximally with pale rufous orange; terminal line blackish; cilia pale grey. Underside pale ashy grey, tinged with brownish in cell, with a whitish spot beyond it, with dark veins; costal area grey brown spotted with black. Hindwing whitish; veins and terminal line blackish. Underside like upperside. Length of forewing 18 mm.

Male genitalia. Resembling those of *Scr. africana* Aurivillius. Uncus very short, lozenge-shaped, somewhat irregular and asymmetrical. Tegumen with a median projection on each side, facing inwards. Valva elongate and narrow as usual, with a transversal harpe before $2/3$ of sacculus, and a second, narrower, hooked harpe in the distal fourth thereof. Penis slender, S-shaped; fultura inferior rounded ventrally. Sacculus hardly developed. Plates of 8th urite as in related species.

Holotype, male: Tanganyika, Kigonsera, 19.II.1960 (Pater O. MORGER). In the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München. A second male from Vumba Mts., Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, II.1961, in the collection of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia, Bulawayo.

Rather similar to *Scr. margaritacea* Gaede, from which it differs in lacking the black costal spots and in bearing a conspicuous mark on DC and beyond.

Turnacoides basipuncta Gaede (Figs. 20, 21)

Male genitalia. Uncus short; lateral processes rather short and narrow, slightly dilated distally; middle projections small, pointed. Valva as in *Scrancia*, with a single claw-shaped harpe at $2/3$ of sacculus. Penis about as long as costa, almost

straight, with a short subterminal lateral spur-shaped process. Saccus short, excised at middle. Plate of 8th sternite squarish, faintly excised at middle of distal margin.

The female has not been described. Antennal pectinations half as long as in male. Wings distinctly broader; forewing with costa more arched; hindwing with termen more evenly outcurved and apex blunter. Head, palpi and collar ashy grey; frons browner; tegulae blackish, edged with ashy grey. Abdomen dark grey, paler at base. Forewing with markings as in male, but rather more distinct, except the subbasal black point (for which the species has been named), and ground colour ashy grey, strongly tinged with sepia brown in dorsal half. Hindwing white; veins black in outer half; a diffuse blackish terminal band; cilia grey spotted with blackish. Length of forewing 24,5 mm.

Female genitalia. Apophyses anteriores short and rather broad; apophyses posteriores longer. Sterigma broad, with a kind of cup-shaped projection at each side of proximal margin and with a narrow lamella antevaginalis. Signum elongate, with sides parallel.

Neallotype, female: Khami, Matabeleland, Southern Rhodesia, XII.1961. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Turnacoides ioptila Viette

We have examined the male genitalia of the typical specimen. These have been figured by VIETTE 1955 (op. cit., 226, fig. 8), but the penis has been omitted. It is distinctly longer than the costa, slender, faintly arched.

T. ioptila is certainly not congeneric with *T. basipuncta*. The male genitalia show a close similarity to those of the *Scrancia leucopera* — *Scr. subrosea* group with which *T. ioptila* should be placed.

Scranciola multilineata (Gaede) (Figs. 22, 23)

Described as *Solwezia multilineata*, but should be placed in the genus *Scranciola* Gaede (type species *Scranciola quadripunctata* Gaede).

Male genitalia. Show relationship with the *Scr. rufula* group. Nearest to *Scr. roseimacula* Kiriakoff. However, both valvae are of the same shape, ending in a broad roughly triangular plate, toothed on costal margin. In *Scr. roseimacula* the valvae are asymmetrical, right valva ending in a beak-like untoothed projection, left valva toothed costally, but ending in a sharply pointed process.

As there are some differences in shape of uncus and valva, *Solwezia* could be maintained as a subgenus of *Scranciola*.

GAEDE's type was a female. The male is similar to the female, but is slightly smaller. It differs from *Scr. roseimacula* in the absence of the dark dorsal shadow and of the pink terminal area. Neallotype, male: Chingolo, Northern Rhodesia, II.1960. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Female genitalia. Apophyses anteriores short; apophyses posteriores very long, reaching the proximal margin of the 8th segment. Sterigma broad, produced into slender processes at distal angles, and strongly excised at middle of proximal margin. Signum consisting of two narrow parallel plates.

Dinotodonta nigripunctella Viette (Fig. 24)

The male genitalia of this species (described by VIETTE, 1955, op. cit., p. 227, fig. 10: valva) are figured here. They have little in common with the structures found in *Dinotodonta longa*, Holland, type species of *Dinotodonta* Holland. The latter has a bifid uncus, with long, slender, almost spiniform branches, and valvae of the common *Scrancia* pattern. *D. nigripunctella* shows in fact much more resemblance with the African species placed in the genus *Lophopteryx*. It belongs, however, to a distinct genus: *Malgadonta* gen. nov., of which it is the type-species. For diagnose, see VIETTE loc. cit.

Archistilbia cineracea Kiriakoff (Fig. 25)

The female has not been described. Antennae of female simple. Forewing as usual in the group somewhat broader than in male; colour and pattern not different. Hindwing very pale greyish brown, with darker veins; distal third suffused with grey brown; terminal line black; cilia grey brown with pale basal line. Underside darker than in male; hindwing with a broad grey brown costal streak and with a faint discal line. Length of forewing: 18 mm.

Female genitalia. Apophyses anteriores short, claw-shaped; apophyses posteriores rather long and slender. Sterigma broad, with parallel margins; ostium bursae placed quite asymmetrically, at left angle. Signum a long, narrow, rod-like structure.

Neallotype, female: Chimanimani Mts., Southern Rhodesia, I—X.1961. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Breyeria dasychiroides Janse (Fig. 26)

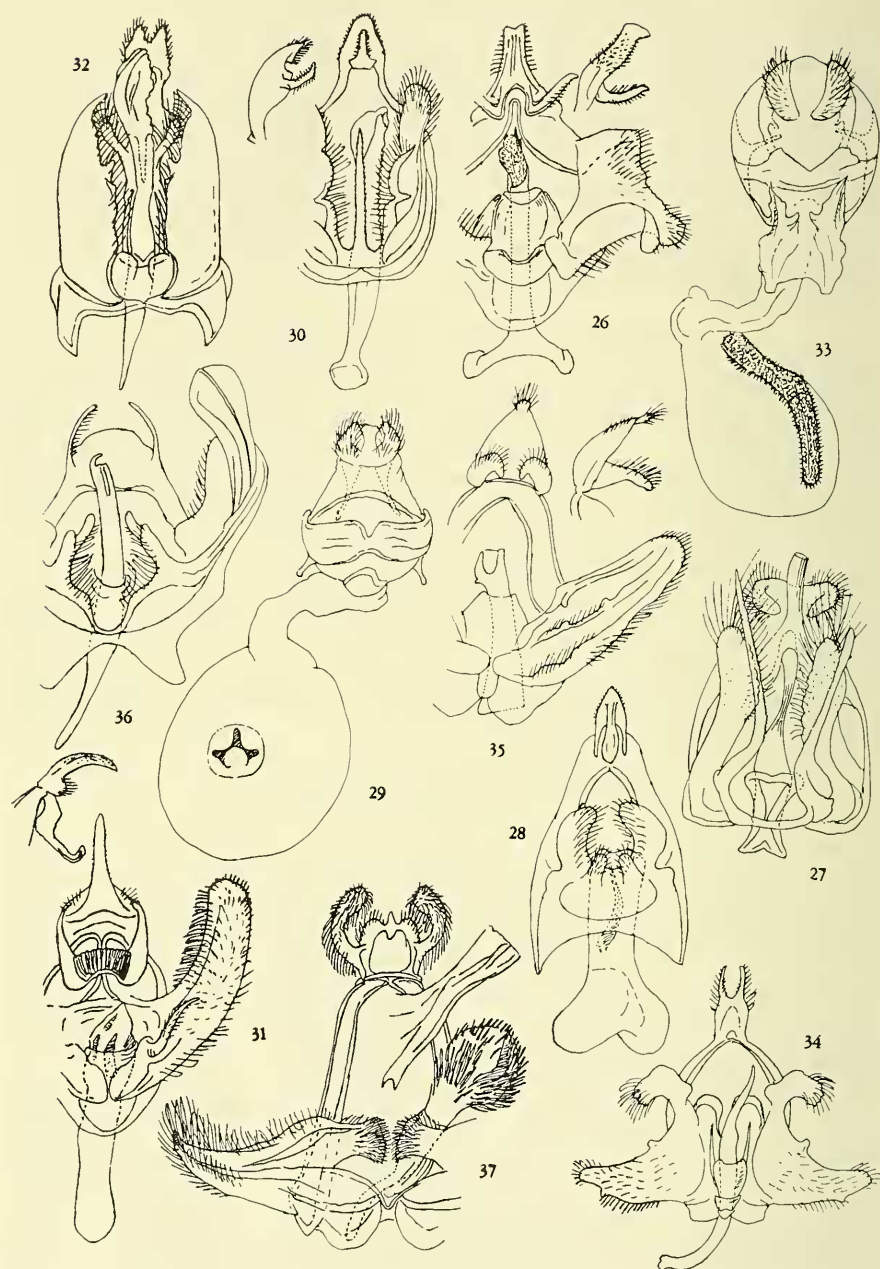
Male genitalia. Base of uncus triangular; uncus small, narrow, with parallel lateral edges and excised terminal margin; gnathi moderately long, slender, curved. Valva short, broad, with a broad termen, mainly membranous; sacculus broadly sclerotized, with a subterminal transverse fold. Penis much longer than valva, straight, bifid proximally with strongly diverging branches, pointed and dentate terminally; vesica covered with minute cornuti and bearing a larger inner cornutus; fultura inferior very well developed. Saccus short, rounded. Plate of 8th sternite rounded proximally, broadly excised distally.

The female has not been described. Antennae of female with pectinations half as long as in male. Forewing slightly browner, and the entire median area between inner and outer lines strongly suffused with whitish, except bases of intervals II, III and IV. Hindwing dull white, terminal area suffused with grey brown; cilia grey brown. Length of forewing 14 mm.

Neallotype, female: Khambi, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, X.1955. In the collection of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Dasychoeris dubiosa Hering (Fig. 27)

Described by VIETTE (1955, op. cit., p. 227) from a female as *Eurystaura eurysala* spec. nov. Dr. VIETTE kindly sent me two males and two females of his



Figs. 26—37. Genitalia of African Notodontidae. 26. *Breyeria dasychiroides* Janse, ♂; 27. *Dasychoproctis dubiosa* Hering (Lymantriidae), ♂; 28. *Leptolepida malangae* Bethune-Baker, ♂; 29. *idem*, ♀; 30. *Helga infans* gen. sp. nov., ♂; 31. *Campyloctys gladstonei* Janse, ♂; 32. *Polelassothys plumitarsus* Janse, ♂; 33. *idem*, ♀; 34. *Polelassothys callista* Tams, ♂; 35. *Euanthia venosa* gen. sp. nov., ♂; 36. *Tricholoba magnifica* Viette, ♂; 37. *Alatanadata gemina* Gaede, ♂

new species along with a male named by the late C. L. COLLENETTE as *Dasycho-proctis dubiosa* Hering (Lymantriidae). These have been found not to differ in any way externally, and moreover, the male genitalia of all three specimens have proved to be identical. *Eurystaura euryala* falls accordingly into the synonymy of *Dasychoproctis dubiosa*.

For the sake of completeness, I give below the description of the male genitalia of *Dasychoproctis dubiosa*.

Male genitalia. Uncus bifid from base, with prongs curved and pointed; gnathi absent. Valva rather narrow, membraneous, with long pilosity; sacculus transformed into a long and slender process, slightly toothed on inner side; process of left valva distinctly longer than valva; process of right valva very slightly so. Penis slightly longer than valva, very slender subterminally, slightly broader terminally; basal portion again narrower, ending in two points. Saccus quite undeveloped.

Leptolepida malangae Bethune-Baker (Figs. 28, 29)

Male genitalia. Uncus compressed, with triangular profile, rounded at extremity; gnathi slender, fused. Valva short, narrow, membraneous. Penis much longer than valva, very stout, with much swollen proximal portion and a large inner cornutus; futura superior with short broad labides. Saccus produced at angles. Plates of 8th sternite weakly differentiated.

The female has not been described. Antennal pectinations of female shorter. Similar to male, but black dots of forewings less distinct. Hindwing darker, more or less suffused with chocolate brown, especially in terminal area. Larger; length of forewing 16 mm.

Female genitalia. Apophyses anteriores rather short; apophyses posteriores moderately long, slender. Sterigma broad; lamella antevaginalis rounded; lamella postvaginalis very well developed, excised at middle of both margins, bearing laterally a short curved process. Signum consisting of a rounded plate bearing three blunt spine-shaped processes situated in a triangle.

Neallotype, female: Tanganyika, Amani, 18.II.—18.IV.1936 (B. COOPER). In the British Museum (Natural History).

Helga gen. nov. (Fig. 30)

Proboscis aborted. Palpi short, porrect. Antennae of male bipectinate (pectinations thrice as long as shaft is broad) shortly beyond $2/3$, then denticulate. Hind tibiae with a single pair of spurs. Forewing rather narrow, costa and dorsum faintly arched, apex rounded, termen oblique. Venation. veins 3, 4 well separated, 5 from middle of DC, no areole, 6, 10, 7, 8 + 9 stalked. In hindwing, 3, 4 and 6, 7 short stalked, 5 absent, 8 approximated to cell to near end.

Male genitalia. Uncus large, broad, with lateral edges parallel, then narrowing and rounded terminally; gnathi reaching to apex of uncus fused together. Valva rather narrow, mainly membraneous, with margin of sacculus sclerotized and excised at one third of its length. Penis nearly twice as long as valva, slender, arched, with spine-like indentations along inner margin; proximal portion broadly

fused with fultura; the latter bearing in the middle of its inferior plate a long, slender process, as long as $\frac{3}{4}$ of valva, and denticulate on both sides. Sacculus very short. Plate of 8th sternum narrowing distally, reinforced on lateral margins, with proximal portion membranous.

Type species: *Helga infans* spec. nov.

Close to *Taeniopteryx* Janse and with a similar habitus, but differing in having a single pair of spurs on hind tibiae. *Stenostaura* Hampson also has a single pair of spurs, but male genitalia are widely different.

Helga infans spec. nov. (Fig. 30)

Holotype, male. Body dark brownish grey; hind tibiae and tarsi barred with grey and blackish. Fore wing dull grey; lines blackish, rather obsolete; subbasal and inner lines excurved, double, inner element broken in spots; outer line diffuse, broader in costal portion; subterminal line incurved from costa to vein 4, then angled and again faintly incurved, ending exactly in tornus; a blackish terminal line; cilia paler at base. Hind wing dirty whitish; veins and terminal line brownish; cilia brownish at extremity. Underside like upperside, but markings of forewing obsolete. Length of forewing, 10 mm.

Holotype, male: Nyamandhlovù, Southern Rhodesia, I.1960. National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

A specimen from Khami, Southern Rhodesia, XII.1955 (ibid.) smaller, forewing 9 mm, browner, with hindwings purer white, looks rather different; the genitalia, however, offer no differences whatever.

Campyloctys gladstonei Janse (Fig. 31)

Male genitalia. Uncus slender, curved; gnathi of a peculiar structure, long, curved, bearing at base a short hairy process, and fused distally, forming together a broad transverse bar covered with minute corrugations. Valva elongate, mostly membranous, arched, with rounded apex and a subbasal horn-shaped harpe. Penis as long as valva, straight, broadening distally, with several internal cornuti. Saccus short, rounded. Plates of 8th sternite not differentiated.

Polelassothys plumitarsus Janse (Figs. 32, 33)

Male genitalia. Uncus short, bifid; gnathi slender, almost straight; intermediate structures (= subunci) present, very small, almost straight. Valva roughly triangular; costa angulate before middle; sacculus with a short pointed subterminal process. Penis much longer than valva, rather slender; fultura inferior well developed, bearing two slender processes; fultura superior broad, bifid, Saccus produced at angles. Plate of 8th sternite narrow, rather weak.

Female genitalia. Apophyses rather short. Lamella antevaginalis strongly produced at proximal margin, forming a broad plate excised at proximal margin. Signum exceptionally large, occupying almost the whole length of bursa copulatrix, consisting of a rather broad band.

***Polelassothys callista* Tams (Fig. 34)**

Male genitalia. Very similar to those of *P. plumitarsus*. Uncus relatively more elongate; gnathi broadened and toothed distally. Valva with apex rounded and processes shorter. Penis as in *P. plumitarsus*; fultura superior much enlarged, with toothed lateral plates.

***Euanthia* gen. nov. (Fig. 35)**

Proboscis rather short. Palpi short, hairy, porrect. Antennae of male bipectinate (pectinations two times shaft) for about $\frac{4}{5}$ of shaft, extremity denticulate. Thorax and legs covered with long pilosity. Hind tibiae with two pairs of spurs. Wing shape as in *Antheua* Walker. Venation, forewing, veins 3, 4 from about one point, 5 from middle of DC, a small, short areole, 6 from $\frac{1}{3}$ areole, 7, 8 + 9 and 10 from extremity of areole; hindwing, veins 3, 4 short stalked, 5 from middle of DC, weak, DC oblique, weak, 6, 7 stalked for a trifle longer than $\frac{1}{2}$, 8 approximated to cell near its extremity.

Male genitalia. Uncus very broad, semioval, with a small rounded extremity; gnathi broad, slightly tapering, curved. Valva rather narrow, with a longitudinal ridge bearing two small knoblets before and after middle. Penis shorter than costa, robust, almost straight, with a small subterminal lateral tooth. Saccus short, bifid. Plate of 8th sternite squarish, with short proximal processes.

Type species: *Euanthia venosa* spec. nov.

Related to *Antheua* from which it differs in the shape of uncus, broadly rounded without the long projection characteristic of *Antheua*.

***Euanthia venosa* spec. nov. (Fig. 35)**

Holotype, male. Head, palpi, antennal pectinations and collar light ochreous rufous; frons and end of collar paler; shaft of antennae dark brown; thorax and tegulae blackish brown, the latter pale greyish ochre at extremity; mesothorax with a double spot of light ochreous rufous; flanks and legs paler. Base of abdomen grey ochreous, remainder of abdomen brownish orange, segments edged with paler; lateral tufts of abdomen alternately cream-coloured and black; anal hair black; underside of abdomen cream-coloured at base, becoming orange distally. Forewing pale creamy yellowish, pure only along costa and in space between vein 1 and dorsum; veins in pale costal area black; a black basal streaklet; a brown streak below vein 1 and a deep black streak just above dorsum in basal area; discal area to subterminal line strongly tinged with vandyck brown; veins black spotted with pale; inner and outer lines absent; a rufous brown DC-bar, edged with ground colour, emitting a short streak along base of vein 5; subterminal line blackish, composed of angles, beginning just below apex and ending in interval I; termen and tornal area tinged with grey, merging into the more yellowish dorsal area; veins in terminal area blackish; interneural streaks paler, continued in the brown area; terminal line of blackish brown lunules, preceded by cream coloured lines; cilia creamy yellowish, greyer distally, spotted with brown, and with a yellowish line at ends of veins. Hindwing dark brown with blackish veins; terminal line of yellowish spots; cilia yellowish spotted with

Holotype, male: Shinyanga, Tanganyika, 12.XII.1954. National Museum of brown and pale as in forewing. Underside of forewing greyish brown; base and dorsum tinged with orange; underside of hindwing paler than upperside, with blackish veins; cilia as upperside. Length of forewing 13,5 mm. Southern Rhodesia.

Polienus fuscatus Janse

The female has not been described. Antennae simple. Head and thorax white, sprinkled with rufous brown; head and collar tinged besides with ochreous; palpi browner above; last joint of palpi light brown; antennae pale yellowish; margins of tegulae almost pure white; thoracic crest much stronger suffused with rufous brown; flanks and legs pale yellowish; inside of forelegs brown. Abdomen pale yellowish. Forewing pale yellowish, sprinkled with grey brown and rufous brown; a black basal dot; at $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsum a brown grey spot; outer area sprinkled chiefly with rufous brown, with an oblique line of that colour from apex to near DC in interval V, and a streak in interval III; series of black dots like in male; terminal line broken, rufous brown; cilia pale yellowish. Hindwing pale yellowish, with a very obsolete discal band of grey brown scales; cilia concolorous. Underside almost wholly creamy white. Length of forewing 16 mm.

Neallotype, female: Umtali District, Southern Rhodesia, 8.II.1931 (P. A. SHEPPARD). National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Tricholoba magnifica Viette (Fig. 36)

Male genitalia. Uncus short, broadly rounded; gnathi slender. Valva broad, termen rounded; a strong subbasal process. Penis distinctly longer than costa, rather slender, curved, with a small terminal hooked process. Saccus produced at both angles into a lobe. Plate of 8th sternite concave proximally, slightly dentate distally. Plate of 8th tergite deeply excised distally.

Very near *Overlaetia straminea* Kiriakoff. The genus *Overlaetia* Kiriakoff might be considered as a very distinct subgenus of *Tricholoba*.

Alatanadata gemina Gaede (Fig. 37)

Male genitalia. Uncus almost heart-shaped, with a small pointed process at middle of distal margin; gnathi longer than uncus, compressed, curved, constricted in middle portion, then broadening and rounded. Valva narrowing distally and produced into a slender terminal process; costa produced proximally into a short dentate process. Penis as long as costa including basal process, slender, straight, much broadened at apex, the broad portion bearing, like the large vesica, several cornuti. Saccus very short.

The above description shows a remarkable resemblance with the *Scalimicauda* group.

Rhenea isaka Viette (1954, op. cit., p. 73, pl. III fig. 6) is a synonym.